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Mount Vernon Banner Historic Newspaper 1862

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### Mount Vernon Democratic Banner April 8, 1862

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There is every indication that a bloody and decisive battle will soon be fought at or near Corinth, Miss., which is at the junction of the Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Charleston Railroads. The rebels are concentrating an immense army there, which extends all the way up to Island No. 10 on the Mississippi. Gen. Beauregard has taken the command in person, and it is believed that he has at least 100,000 well disciplined men around him. The army under Gen. Buell is presumed to be quite as large if not larger than that of the rebels. This army is now in motion, and according to our latest advices was within a few miles of Beauregard's forces. If the Federal army is successful in this great battle, we think it will be the death blow of the rebellion; for in that event Memphis will be taken, and the navigation of the Mississippi river will soon be opened to New Orleans. But, on the other hand, if the rebels succeed, they will gain more than they have lost by defeat since the war began, and they confidently hope that their independence will then be secured.

The rebels are fully posted in regard to the strength and movements of the Federal army, as the main body of the army has to pass directly through Nashville, which is Secech all over. Beauregard, it is said, has transferred a large body of the Potomac army to this scene of conflict; and Gen. Bragg has brought up his entire force of well-drilled artillerymen from Pensacola. The rebels, therefore, will make this their death struggle; they will fight long and desperately. But Buell appears to be confident of victory, and this confidence is shared by every officer and soldier under his command.

### CHANGED THEIR TUNE.

We are really rejoiced to know that the Republicans now profess to be opposed to mob law. This is a healthy and unexpected change. We hope they are sincere and honest in this conversion and will hereafter act with the Democracy in upholding the Constitution and maintaining the laws of the land.

Nearly every attempt to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law, has met with the violent opposition of the ultra Republicans of the North. Not only have runaway negroes been forcibly dragged from the custody of the U. S. Marshals, but in many cases the officers of the law have insulted, mobbed and nearly beaten to death. The history of the riots at Wellington, Liberia and other places, are so familiar to our readers that we will not recapitulate them here. But it is well known that those mobs were openly justified by the great body of the Republican leaders, and resistance to the law was proclaimed from every stump, and preached from nearly every pulpit, in the Northern States. And after some of the rioters had been tried, found guilty and imprisoned in the Cleveland jail, an immense indignation Convention was held in that city, composed of all the leading Republicans in Northern Ohio, saints and sinners—many of whom (pious souls) favored the demolition of the jail, in order to rescue their Republican friends, who were suffering the just penalty of their crimes.

During the past year a large body of the Republican party not only advocated mob law, but in various parts of the country actually engaged in mobbing Democrats and destroying property. To carry out their lawless and diabolical purposes, a secret organization was established, the professed object of which was to uphold Mr. Lincoln's war policy, but its real purpose was to insult, browbeat and mob Democrats, and to destroy their property. There was scarcely a Democratic paper in the country but what was threatened with destruction; and several were demolished by infuriated abolition mobs. As true and loyal men as ever lived were knocked down with stones and other weapons maltreated, because they advanced opinions not in accordance with abolition notions.

In consequence of these outrageous proceedings the Democrats were compelled to organize and arm themselves for self-defense. This they did most effectively; and it soon became well understood that there would be opposition to anything like the mobbing of Democrats in the future.

The next part of the abolition programme was to cry out that Democrats belonged to a reasonable organization called "Knights of the Golden Circle," and by the oath of corrupt and perjured scoundrels, respectable citizens of Marion and Morrow counties were dragged to Cleveland, charged with being members of such organization. Not an iota of testimony was produced to sustain the groundless and wicked charge, and the accused were fully and honorably acquitted. The vile wretches who thus endeavored to destroy the reputation of Democrats, have all, we believe, come to a miserable and untimely end.

But the days of mobbing Democrats have passed by; the very men who were most active in such proceedings now roll up their eyes in pious horror, when one of their own number, Wendell Phillips, an avowed disunionist, is paid back in their own coin. The old adage says "it is a long lane that has no turn."

### Progress at Savannah.

WASHINGTON, April 2.

The following dispatches were received at the Navy Department to-day:

FLAG SHIP WADSWORTH, OFF PORT ROYAL, 1.

March 27, 1862.

Sir:—On being boarded this afternoon, while entering Port Royal harbor, by Commodore Gilles of the Seminole, I have the satisfaction to hear the formidable batteries on Skidaway and Green Islands have been abandoned by the rebels; the guns having been withdrawn in order to be placed nearer Savannah.

The abandonment of these batteries gives us complete control of Warsaw and Aspidochelone and the mouths of Vernon and Wilmington rivers, which form important approaches to that city. (Signed) S. F. DORRIST

### The Negro Waiters at Camp Chase.

The Republican thinks it is a "very proper business" for the Legislature to examine into the domestic arrangements of the Secech prisoners at Camp Chase. If it is true, as that paper alleges, that these negroes "had been compelled to fight against the Government," then we suppose they were like a good many others in the South, who were "compelled" to do the same thing. But it doesn't appear from the report of the committee that investigated the subject that they had taken up arms against the Government at all. They were merely the bolly servants, the cooks and waiters of the rebel officers, many of whom were free, being employed precisely as Col. Smith and Rev. Mr. Bonte employ colored waiters in the 43rd Regiment. They were captured at Fort Donelson, in common with all the inmates of that Fort, and were brought to Ohio at the expense of the Government. The committee well say, "why were these slaves taken at all? They were not, and had not been, in arms against the Government." It was not by their own act, or the act of their masters or employers, that they were brought to Columbus, but the act of the agents of the Government.

These negroes, whether they were engaged in fighting, cooking or blacking boots, at Fort Donelson, are now prisoners of war,—made so by the military authorities. What business has the Legislature to interfere with the acts of military officers, in the employ of the National Government? But being negroes, instead of white men, the Legislature spent several days in discussing the subject, and after passing resolutions of protest, then spent several days more in considering their previous action!

We are certainly not in favor of these negro servants, whether bond or free, being assisted at the public expense. But the government has brought them here, and what is she going to do with them?

At Port Royal, Fortress Monroe, and many other places, hundreds and thousands of negroes are fed and clothed at the public expense, although we believe many of them have been employed in the military works. But still it is a very troublesome question to know what to do with them.

If all these negroes and thousands and perhaps millions of others are to be set free, as proposed by the wise politicians of the Republican party, and they come into here amongst us in the North, we shall certainly have a beautiful state of society! The laboring man, who makes, his \$1.00 a day, and the mechanic who earns his \$1.50 a day, will probably find themselves thrown out of employment—homeless and penniless—all for the benefit, glory and "freedom" of the nigger! And then, when our hard working farmers and mechanics, already borne down by taxes, are called upon to pay money out of their pockets to set the negroes "free," we rather guess that there will be a big storm about those days!

### PARSON BROWNLOW.

The Abolitionists profess to be great admirers of the heroic Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, who fought the monster Secession from the very moment it showed its ugly head.—Parson was in Cincinnati last week, on his way North, where he addressed the Pioneer Association, at the Council Chamber. The Enquirer thus reports his remarks:

"Colonel Geoffrey introduced Parson Brownlow, to the Association, who was warmly received and greeted in a speech by Benjamin Eggleston. Mr. Brownlow, in reply, said, among other things, that he knew not what might be the sentiments of the audience he was addressing; he did not desire to wheedle the North because he was in the North, nor did he favor the South when he was in the South, but he would say that if one hundred of the rank, talented, notorious and corrupt Abolitionists of the North, and one hundred of the mean, thieving, dirty and corrupt Secessionists, who have been leaders in the South, had been taken to Washington months ago, and strung up in the public square, and their souls sent to hell, we would never have been saddled with our present troubles."

Here it will be noticed that the Parson puts the Abolition and Secession leaders on a par. That is right. That is the way we have always classified them. Both are alike enemies of the Union and the Constitution. We shall never have peace and a restoration of the good feeling that once existed in this country until Abolitionism and Secessionism be in the language of "honest Joe Holt," be buried in the same political grave.

### Senator Wade.

The Republican greatly laments that the bogus Union Legislature has failed to re-elect Ben. Wade to the U. S. Senate. It says: "Should this postponement finally eventuate in the defeat of Mr. Wade, it cannot be for any other reason than the principal of robbing the South of its money, and we, who, to those at whose door the sin lieth!"

Are there no other men in the Republican or bogus Union party of Ohio, fit for the post of U. S. Senator, but this Union-slender, Ben. Wade? It seems not, if it is a "sin" to defeat him. To show what kind of a "Union man" Ben Wade is, we copy the following extract from his celebrated speech at Portland, Maine, in 1855:

"There was really no Union between the North and South, and he believed no two nations on the earth entertained feelings of more bitter rancor towards each other than these two sections of the Republic. The only salvation of the Union therefore, was to be found in dividing it entirely of slavery. There was no Union in the South. Let us have a Union, let us sweep away the remnant we call a Union."

### What to do with them.

About 100 contrabands arrived in Philadelphia last Friday. The Ledger says: "What these poor creatures are to do in a place like Philadelphia, already overcrowded with unemployed white labor, and where much suffering exists for want of employment, it is impossible to conjecture. A large number additional is expected to-day."

If the Philadelphians are troubled to know what they shall do with one hundred "contrabands," what will they do, if Lincoln's stupendous emancipation scheme is adopted, and four millions of lazy, ignorant and semi-savagely negroes are cast upon us in the North? It is about time that men of common sense, who pay taxes and support the Government, would think of this thing seriously.

### Democrats in the Army.

At an election held in the camp of a New Hampshire regiment numbering 1,000—the Democrats polled 700 votes, Republicans 200, Independent, 30. Who struck Billy Patterson?

### From the Newark Advocate.

#### An Infamous Scoundrel.

In the course of a debate in Congress on Wednesday last, Senator Chandler, of Michigan, referring to the alleged existence in Rome, of an organization of Knights of the Golden Circle, is reported to have spoken as follows:

"Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, said he knew there was such a letter. The writer of it was Dr. Hopkins. There was such an organization, and it was very widely spread. At the commencement of the war, the Knights of the Golden Circle, it was thought, would be very patriotic and go into the army, and (Chandler's) certain knowledge, they had succeeded in getting a large number of the worst traitors into the Federal army, and these traitors are there now."

The scoundrel who makes this shameful assault on "a large number" of his neighbors whose breasts are now exposed to the bullets of the Confederates, has kept himself safely at home in defiance of an incessant bombardment from the democratic newspapers of his State demanding him to take the field. He was one of the flendish villains who co-operated with the fire-eaters of the South in getting up this war end scorning all propositions of compromise. Having demanded "blood letting," and although Toombs, Cobb, Wigfall and others, are in the field ready to meet him, he has shamelessly stood back, leaving the army (according to his own statement) to be filled with "Knights of the Golden Circle" rather than risk his carcass in a field of battle. No wonder that the democratic papers of Michigan make him the subject of their jeers and derision. He ought to be sent out to Columbus and allowed to serve "a day" with the heroic Granville Moody, as jailor over a body of unarmed Confederate prisoners. That would suit him exactly!

A little over a year ago, at a time when Crittenden, Douglas and others testify that country might yet have been saved from bankruptcy, bloodshed and desolation, Chandler wrote the following letter to the Governor of Michigan:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1861. "My Dear Governor: Governor Bingham and myself telegraphed you on Saturday, at the request of Massachusetts and New York, to send delegates to the Peace or Compromise Congress. They admit that we were right, and they wrong; that no Republican State should have sent delegates; but they are here, and can't get away. Ohio, Indiana, and Rhode Island are coming in, and are some danger of Illinois, and now they beg us for God's sake, to come to their rescue and save the REPUBLICAN party from rupture. I hope you will send stiff backed men or none. The whole thing was gotten up against my judgment and advice, and will end in this. Still, I hope, as a matter of courtesy to some of our erring brethren, that you will send the delegates. Truly, your friend, Z. CHANDLER."

His Excellency AUSTIN BLAIR. P. S.—Some of the manufacturing States that did not send delegates. Without a little blood letting, this Union will not, in my estimation, be worth a curse."

### McCook Shelling Columbia.

On the arrival of Gen. McCook's division at Columbia, Tenn., some forty miles south of Nashville, his men went to work to repair the bridge over Duck river destroyed by the retreating rebels. A letter to the Times says:

"The first day they commenced work on the bridge, parties of the citizens came down to the river, on the opposite side, and hiding themselves, would fire upon his men at work. Gen. McCook sent word to them that if his men were again fired upon that he would immediately commence shelling the town. But these deluded people, having been so leniently dealt with of late, paid no attention to the threat, doubtless thinking that it would not be executed."

On the next morning, shortly after the men commenced work, they were again fired upon. Gen. McCook, being advised of the fact, immediately recalled all the workmen from the bridge, and ordered the artillery into position, when he commenced to shell the town, which continued for two or three hours without intermission, battering down their dwellings and creating quite a din and clatter about their ears. Concluding that they were then learning a lesson, he ordered the firing to cease and again sent the workmen to the bridge, since which time they have not been molested in their labors. Nothing like bringing the war to the doors of the Greeks, to teach them civility and good manners. There has been entirely too much of a milk-and-water policy extended to these deluded fanatics to effect any beneficial results.

### Gone Democratic.

Peoria, Illinois, by a large majority—also Council Bluffs, Iowa. These are important signs.

PENNSYLVANIA.—We have numerous returns from the spring elections in the Key Stone State, and with a few exceptions they are either complete democratic triumphs or large gains. Harrisburg, Washington, Uniontown, &c., elect their democratic tickets, and the townships in Western Pennsylvania, show very general democratic successes. The Republicans frequently abandoned their own men and nominated all "Union democrats," as it was of no avail. Our batteries were too palpable, and did not bring them more votes than the foolish men who accepted the nominations.—Crisis.

### A Narrow Escape for the Merrimac.

The Postress Monroe correspondent of the New York Herald writes: The Merrimac is expected every day to make her reappearance. It is reported that she has been on board a fifteen inch rifle gun that throws three hundred and sixty pound conical shot with steel points. She suffered terribly in the engagement with the Monitor, and the report that she returned to Norfolk in a sinking condition is not exaggerated. It is stated that she was in the Cumberland she could not extricate herself, and that, fortunately for her, the prov broke off, or she would have gone down with the Cumberland.

### The East and the West.

The St. Louis News, a Republican organ, in a late article says: "The Eastern States do much talking, little fighting, and get away with all the money. The creditors around the Capitol receive their pay, while those at the West are neglected and almost forgotten. In this connection we are prepared to state that the Eastern railroads have been paid for their services to the Government up to December, 1861, while the railroads of the West have never been paid a cent."

### Bad News for Office-seekers.

It has been proposed that Congress shall place a stamp tax of five dollars on every letter of recommendation for office, and an additional entry-tax of ten dollars on every candidate who may file his papers at a Department. This, according to the estimation of the House Committee on Ways and Means, will produce an annual revenue of over one million of dollars, which will be doubled on the year that the President is inaugurated.

### EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

At New Orleans on Thursday, the 19th, flour was selling at twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per barrel.

Archbishop Hughes, of New York, whose health has greatly improved, will remain in Rome till after Easter Day, the time appointed by the Pope for the coronation of the Japanese martyrs.

Gen. Stone is to be tried by a Court Martial as soon as officers of rank can be spared from active service.

The Texans have occupied Santa Fe without opposition, all our troops being at Fort Craig or Fort Union.

The Madrid Ministerial Journal says that Spain will not intervene in Rome if France will withdraw her troops. Spain will also not recognize accomplished facts in Italy unless they are recognized by a European Congress.

Deserters report that the whole number of Confederate troops on the James river, from Smithfield to Norfolk, is about 16,000.

Southern papers report the Confederate loss at Newbern to be about 300 in all, killed, wounded and prisoners.

The price of cotton at Havre has fallen nearly eight francs in consequence of news of Union victories in the Southwest, and rumors that cotton is already on the way from America to France.

Two powder mills on the river opposite New Orleans were blown up on the 9th instant, and five workmen were killed. There was not much powder on hand. The loss was chiefly in machinery.

On Monday two hundred men at the Brooklyn navy-yard commenced the work of razing and converting into an iron-clad battery the United States sloop-of-war Resolute.

A dispatch from Charleston says Gen. Evans advanced on North Edisto Island with 2,000 troops, but finding 6,000 Federals there, he retreated in a hasty manner.

The rebels have withdrawn all their forces from the coast of Georgia and had abandoned the works at Thunderbolt, taking away all their guns at Savannah.

Refugees from Savannah say that the friends of the troops inside of Pulaski had offered \$30,000 to any one who would rescue them.

A refugee from Charleston says there is a great panic there since the capture of Newbern. Women and children were leaving and the general expectation was that a terrible blow would be struck there.

From Florida the intelligence is most gratifying. The Union sentiment was strongly developing itself.

Notwithstanding the great delay in the reappearance of the Merrimac, she is hourly expected and the naval and military commanders are prepared to receive her at any moment.

Letters received from near Corinth say our troops in that vicinity are in a healthy condition and eager for battle. A good report of them is confidently expected.

Two months ago George N. Sanders issued a proclamation inviting the great Northwest to come into the Southern Confederacy. The great Northwest has gone in, but not in the manner George proposed.

The rebels numbering some 35,000 men, under Generals Van Dorn and Price, have retreated across the Boston mountains to Van Buren and Fort Smith, and are receiving supplies from Memphis and Little Rock.

Our forces are now camped at the head of Cross Timber Hollow, where forage and water, which were scarce in Arkansas, north of Fayetteville are abundant.

A cannon twelve feet long, three feet and seven inches in diameter at the butt, and weighing twelve tons, came down the Hartford Railroad on Friday, en route for New York. It carries a twelve inch ball.

The ladies of Charleston are contributing jewels, silver spoons, watches and money to build a Gunboat, to be called "Ladies Gunboat."

Gen. Garfield arrived in Cincinnati on Monday morning with a portion of his staff. The Times, which notices his arrival, does not state what direction he is going in from that city.

Gen. Beauregard calls upon the Southern planters for their plantation bells, to be cast into cannon.

Mr. Wm. Henry, one of the original proprietors of the town of Wooster, died on the 25th inst., aged 83 years. He stood first among the citizens of Wayne county.

One who has thoroughly tried the experiment of preventing lamp chimneys from cracking with the heat of the flame, says, "Put the glass chimney in lukewarm water, heat to the boiling point, and boil one hour; after which leave it in the water till it cools."

We learn that the Rev. Dr. Hawks has resigned the pastoral charge of Calvary Church in New York. Dr. Hawks is a native of North Carolina, a ripe scholar and eloquent preacher, and personally popular with most of his congregation.

It is reported that the rebel authorities have decided to burn Richmond, rather than it shall fall into possession of the Federal army.

Reporters for the newspapers have been expelled from Gen. McClellan's advance by order of Secretary Stanton.

The magnificent Railroad bridge, 100 feet high, over a creek near Woodstock, Va., was burned by Jackson, when retreating from Gen. Shields.

Blenker's brigade has been assigned to Fremont's command. Carl Schurz is to have command of a division under Fremont.

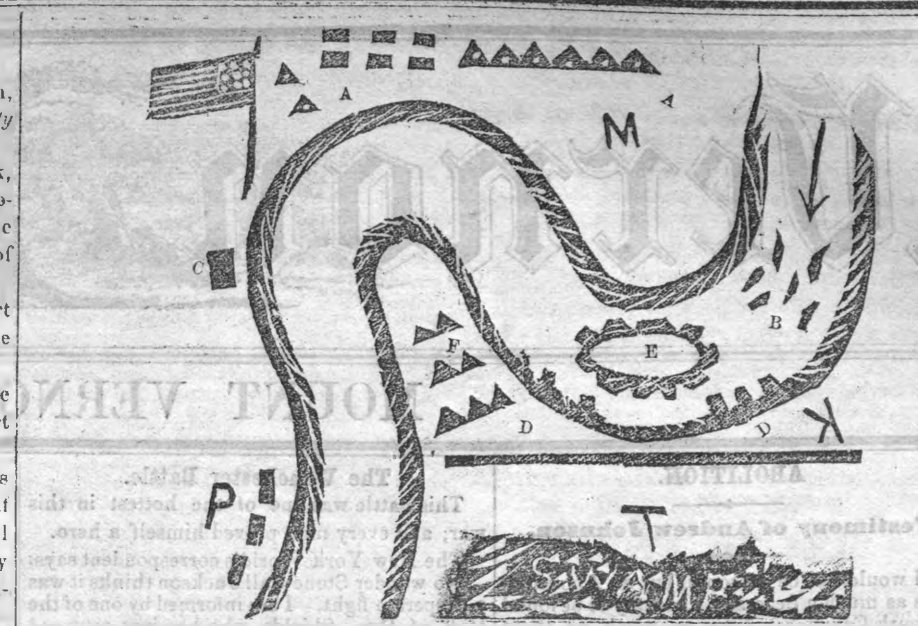
The Free Negroes in the Northern States number 222,743, while those in the Slave States reach a number of 259,078.

The Union forces occupied the village of Warrenton, the county seat of Fanquier county, Va., at the latest telegraphic advices.

The rebel steamer Magnolia, a prize to the United States steamers Brooklyn and South Carolina, arrived at New York on Monday.

The Government has appointed a special agent to take charge of property in Virginia abandoned by rebel owners; the amount is large.

Immigration to the United States is slowly but steadily increasing from week to week. The number of arrivals at New York last week was 426, a total of 3,994 since the first of January—a decrease of 2,918, as compared with the same time last year.



ISLAND NO. 10.

On the Mississippi river, about fifty miles below Cairo, where the rebels are now fortified and resisting the Union fleet under Commo. Foote.

A—Union forces, at New Madrid, under Gen. Pope. B—Union gunboats and transports, under Commo. Foote. C—Fort, 1½ miles below New Madrid, built by the rebels. D—D—Rebel shore batteries. E. Island No. 10 about one mile long, thoroughly fortified and held by the rebels. F—Rebel encampments. M, Missouri; K, Kentucky; T, Tennessee; P, Point Pleasant.

### Late Southern News.

BALTIMORE, April 2.

The following intelligence is from the special correspondent at Port Monroe of the Baltimore American:

The number of rebels in Fort Pulaski, as reported by deserters, is 500. Two German companies there had revolted and were in irons.

Sherman's mortars and siege guns were so stationed that the guns of the fort could not reach them.

The rebels have withdrawn all their troops from the coast and abandoned their earthworks, previously removing their cannon to Savannah. The city of Savannah, however, is understood to be very strongly fortified and all the approaches to it. The force there is variously estimated by refugees at from 20,000 to 50,000, probably 20,000 is more nearly correct.

A great despondency existed among the troops and people at Charleston. The fall of Newbern created the greatest consternation. The fire-eaters ridiculed the North Carolina troops, charging them with cowardice. The ship keepers and bankers had also refused to receive North Carolina money and there was a great panic there since the capture of Newbern. Women and children were leaving and the general expectation was that a terrible blow would be struck there.

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### Advance of Gen. Bank's Corps.

#### RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

WOODSTOCK, Va., April 1.

Gen. Banks advanced from Strasburg this morning towards this point. When approaching the town, Ashby, with his rebel cavalry and infantry, disputed the passage to the place. We passed through the town, however, the rebels retreated in confusion, leaving their shells at us, to which we responded with effect.—Gen. Banks pursued the rebels to Edinburg. Five miles from this, Ashby, in retreating, burned two turnpike bridges and one railroad bridge. All the railroad bridges between here and Strasburg had been previously burned by the rebels. The only casualty on our side was one killed in the 20th Pennsylvania Regiment. One of the 2d Massachusetts Regiment received a rifle ball on his belt-plate, but it was harmless in its effects.

April 2, 8 A. M.—Our guns and musketry drove the enemy from Stony Creek, near Edinburg, at 7 o'clock this morning. They were in line of battle and within range of our guns. Probably they were only Ashby's command. Our forces will have to move on to Edinburg to-day. All was quiet during the night. It is not known whether any of Jackson's forces were engaged.

WASHINGTON, April 2.

The following dispatch was received here to-day, dated Woodstock, Va., April 2:

Have driven the enemy to-day from Strasburg to Woodstock, 12 miles further. Edinburg, 12 miles further. He contested the march most of the way.

The enemy contested sharply the strong position at Edinburg. We lost but one killed and one wounded. The rebel Col. Ashby received a shot in the head, but he recovered admirably during yesterday's advance. Our skirmishers were frequently fired on by Jackson's rear guard. We shelled them as often as in range, but they succeeded in burning several bridges this side of Edinburg.

### From Nashville—Strength of the Rebel Army.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

NASHVILLE, March 24, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: No close observer of the movements and counter-movements of the armies of the two belligerents in this region can doubt that a battle is soon to be fought, which, in magnitude and destruction of life, has as yet had no parallel in the whole course of this sanguinary strife. The Confederates are marshaling their hosts from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico, and from Island No. 10 to the Southern Gulf, Braxton Bragg comes from his lonesome prison at Pensacola and Mobile Bay, bringing







